Subpart K—Indirect Discharge Point Sources

SOURCE: 58 FR 36893, July 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 414.110 Applicability; description of the subcategory of indirect discharge point sources.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the OCPSF products and product groups defined by § 414.11 from any indirect discharge point source.

§ 414.111 Toxic pollutant standards for indirect discharge point sources.

(a) Any point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentration listed in the following table.

(b) In the case of lead, zinc, and total cyanide the discharge quantity (mass) shall be determined by multiplying the concentrations listed in the following table for these pollutants times the flow from metal-bearing waste streams for metals and times the flow from the cyanide-bearing waste streams for total cyanide. The metal-bearing waste streams and cyanide-bearing waste streams are defined as those waste streams listed in Appendix A of this part, plus any additional OCPSF process wastewater streams identified by the control authority on a case-by-case basis as metal or cyanide bearing based upon a determination that such streams contain significant amounts of the pollutants identified above. Any such streams designated as metal or cyanide bearing must be treated independently of other metal or cyanide bearing waste streams unless the control authority determines that the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with the Appendix A waste streams will result in substantial reduction of these pollutants. This determination must be based upon a review of relevant engineering, production, and sampling and analysis information.

Effluent characteristics	PSES and PSNS [1]	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for any monthly average
Acenaphthene	47	19
Anthracene	47	19
Benzene	134	57
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	258	95
Carbon Tetrachloride	380	142
Chlorobenzene	380	142
Chloroethane	295	110
Chloroform	325	111
Di-n-butyl phthalate	43	20
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	794	196
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	380	142
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	380	142
1,1-Dichloroethane	59	22
1,2-Dichloroethane	574	180
1,1-Dichloroethylene	60	22
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	66	25
1,2-Dichloropropane	794	196
1,3-Dichloropropylene	794	196
Diethyl phthalate	113	46
Dimethyl phthalate	47	19
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	277	78
Ethylbenzene	380	142
Fluoranthene	54	22
Fluorene	47	19
Hexachlorobenzene	794	196
Hexachlorobutadiene	380	142
Hexachloroethane	794	196
Methyl Chloride	295	110
Methylene Chloride	170	36
Naphthalene	47	19
Nitrobenzene	6,402	2,237
2-Nitrophenol	231	65
4-Nitrophenol	576	162
Phenanthrene	47	19
Pyrene	48	20
Tetrachloroethylene	164	52
Toluene	74	28
Total Cyanide	1,200	420
Total Lead	690	320
Total Zinc [2]	2,610	1,050
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	794	196
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	59	22
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	127	32
Trichloroethylene	69	26
Vinyl Chloride	172	97

[1] All units are micrograms per liter.

[2] Total Zinc for Rayon Fiber Manufacture that uses the viscose process and Acrylic Fiber Manufacture that uses the zinc chloride/solvent process is 6,796 μg/l and 3,325 μg/l for maximum for any one day and maximum for monthly average, respectively.

APPENDIX A TO PART 414—NON-COMPLEXED METAL-BEARING WASTE STREAMS AND CYANIDE-BEARING WASTE STREAMS

Chromium

Methylhydroabietate/Esterification of hydroabietic acid (rosin) with methanol

Acrylic acid/Oxidation of propylene via acrolein

N-butyl alcohol/Hydrogenation of n-Butyraldehyde, Oxo process

Cyclohexanone/From phenol via cyclohexanol by hydrogenation-dehydrogenation